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Atlas of speciation in African non-passerine birds — *Addenda* and *Corrigenda* 2

by D. W. Snow and M. Louette

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The following items complete the list of *Addenda* and *Corrigenda* that have come to our notice since the publication of the *Atlas* in August 1978. An earlier list was published in *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 99: 66–68 (1979).

We should make it clear that we are dealing only with records or references which were available at the time when the *Atlas* was being prepared. Hence, when these additions and corrections have been made, together with those given in the earlier paper, the *Atlas* should give a comprehensive and reasonably detailed picture of the known distributions of African non-passerines at the end of 1976 (the cut-off date for incorporation of published records). It may be noted that an exception was made of the distributional synthesis of the Cameroun avifauna which appeared in 1977 (Louette 1977, *De avifauna van Kameroon,* Doctorate thesis, Univ. Antwerp), since it contained a considerable number of new records for that country.

Map 2. See remark under Map 4.

Map 4. *Podiceps cristatus.* Delete the Gabon breeding record. It is based on a chick in the Paris Museum which is in fact *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Louette, *op. cit.*). (To be transferred to Map 2.)

Map 25. *Ardea purpurea.* Found breeding south of Bomboma (c. 2°N, 19°E) by Vrijdagh (1954, *Gerfaut* 44: 300–302).

Map 56. *Anas sparsa.* The easternmost record in Cameroun should be a star, as ducklings were collected (Louette, *op. cit.*).

Map 61. *Anas smithii* species-group. The record for *A. smithii* in Shaba is erroneous. It was mentioned by Verheyen (1941, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Bel.* 17 (23): 3), but corrected by Chapin (1954, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 75B: 624). The specimen, in the Brussels Museum, turns out to be *Netta erythrophthalma.*

Map 66. *Torgos tracheliotus.* Insert a second breeding record for the area south of Lake Chad: Waza, Cameroun, 11° 25′N, 14° 34′E (Louette, *op. cit.*). Salvan (1968, *Oiseau* 38: 54–55) mentions breeding in Chad (in Ouaddai, near 13° N, 21°E).

Map 83. *Accipiter nisus* superspecies. Of the records from between 10° and 23°S only the following are correct: the 3 from the NW side of Lake Malawi (Nyika and Vipya Plateaux) and the one from near Melsetter southeasternmost. The record from Sa da Bandeira, Angola, must be considered suspect as no details are given (Rosa Pinto 1970, *Mem.*

Trab. Inst. Invest. Ci. Angola 6: 31). The erroneous records refer to immature *A. ovampensis,* which can easily be confused with *A. nisus rufiventris* (Benson, Irwin & Steyn, in prep.). The latter is undoubtedly essentially montane in tropical southern Africa.

Map 101. *Hieraaetus dubius.* Recorded from Legon, Ghana (5° 38′N, 0° 11′W); specimen in British Museum (Natural History), collected in 1973 but not incorporated at the time when the map was prepared.

Map 125. *Francolinus bicalcaratus* species-group. Type of *F. bicalcaratus molunduensis* Grote from "Molundu", but see remark under Map 384.

Map 128. *Francolinus coqui* species-group. The record of *F. albogularis* at Nanergou, 10° 55′N, 00° 09′E, but displaced a little to west of the zero meridian on the map (De Roo *et al.* 1969, *Rev. Zool. Afr.* 79: 311), is based on a misidentification and should be *F. coqui.*

Map 162. *Balearica pavonina.* Breeding at Waza, Cameroun (Dragesco 1960, *Alauda* 27: 265); entered in the *Atlas* as a non-breeding record.

Map 177. *Vanellus crassirostris.* Recorded from the Cuanza River, Angola, at about 9° 20′S, 13° 30′E, by Erard & Etchécopar (1970, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 90: 159), and found breeding in the same area by Dean (1974, *Durban Mus. Novit.* 10: 113).

Map 191. *Rostratula benghalensis* superspecies. Recorded breeding in the same locality as on Map 177 on the Cuanza River by Dean (*op. cit.*: 112).

Map 212. *Columba arquatrix* species-group. Delete the registration of *C. albinucha* at about 2°N, 19°E.

Map 219. *Streptopelia semitorquata.* The record near the confluence of the Logone and Shari rivers, south of Lake Chad, may refer to *S. decipiens* (cf. Salvan 1968, *Oiseau* 38: 130).

Map 220. *Streptopelia turtur* species-group. The range of *S. hypopyrrha* should be extended eastward by the following records: near Garoua, Cameroun, about 9° 18′N, 13° 24′E (Reichenow 1910, *Orn. Mber.* 18: 174); Fianga, Chad, 9° 55′N, 15° 09′E and Ngaoundéré, 7° 19′N, 13° 35′E (Vielliard 1972, *Alauda* 40: 78).

Map 224. *Turtur afer.* Delete the record on the south side of Lake Chad, which probably refers to *T. abyssinicus.*

Map 230. *Poicephalus meyeri* superspecies. Salvan (1968, *Oiseau* 38: 135) gives Kelo (9° 19′N, 15° 48′E) as a breeding locality for *P. meyeri.* Abilela (12° 41′N, 14° 45′E) and Damraou (10° 05′N, 17° 35′E) apply to *meyeri,* not *senegalus* (Grote 1928, *J. Orn.* 76: 759, *contra* Salvan (*op. cit.*). *P. senegalus* has been observed at Fianga (9° 55′N, 15° 09′E) by Vielliard (1971, *Cah. ORSTOM* (*Sér Hydrobiol.*) 5: 237) and it may occur at Waza (cf. Louette, *op. cit.*). This superspecies needs field work in the area of Lake Chad.

Map 237. *Tauraco persa* superspecies. The following extend the range of *T. persa* eastward in the blank area north of the Congo river: Oka, 0° 37′S, 14° 54′E (Meyer de Schauensee 1949, *Notulae Nat.* 219), Nola, 3° 32′N, 16° 04′E (Stone 1936. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 86: 581), Bobito, 2° 57′N, 19° 25′E, and Boyagati, 3° 33′N, 20° 33′E (Schouteden 1962, *Doc. Zool.* 3: 51).

Map 254. *Centropus monachus* superspecies. The Lake Chad record, from *Ibis* 109: 484 (1967), is certainly based on confusion with either *C. senegalensis* or *grillii.*

Map 259. *Tyto capensis*. The three records for central S.W. Africa (Namibia) are based on sight records. It is unlikely that there could be suitable habitat in this area, and in all probability there was confusion with *Asio capensis* (M. P. S. Irwin, *Honeyguide,* in press).

Map 269. *Scotopelia peli* species-group. A record of *S. bouvieri* from the Junk River, Liberia (about 6½°N, 10½°W, near the record of *ussheri*), was doubted by Allen (1930) but confirmed by Bannerman (1933, *Bds Trop. W. Africa* 3 : 51), and should be added to the map.

Map 282. *Caprimulgus rufigena* superspecies. The isolated record of *C. rufigena* in Ghana is based on misidentification of a specimen in the British Museum, which turns out on re-examination to be a female *C. climacurus*.

Map 290. *Telacanthura ussheri*. Recorded at Cape Coast, Ghana (on the coast at 1° 13′W), the type locality.

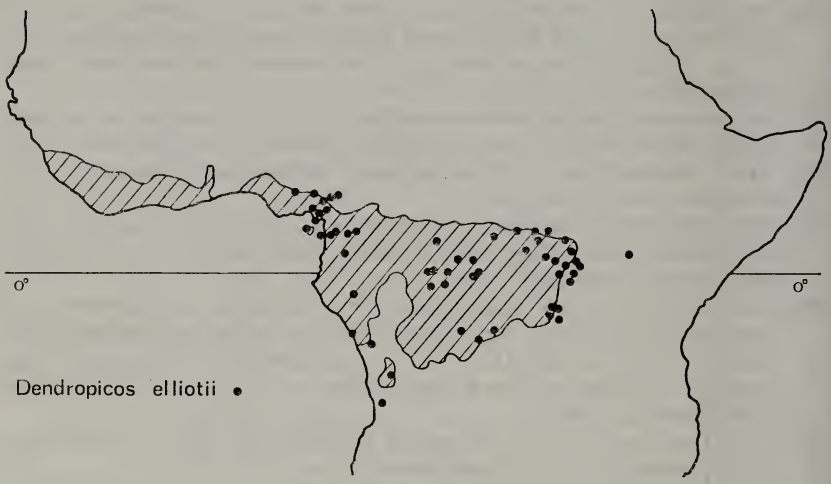

Fig 1: Distribution of *Dendropicos elliotii*

Map 295. *Apus barbatus* superspecies. The record of *A. sladeniae* in eastern Cameroun should be transferred to approx. 4° 45′N, 9° 40′E, near Mount Cameroun, which is the type locality (Erosung, Bakossi region) for *Apus melanotus* Reichenow, a synonym. Misplacement due to confusion with another place called Bakossi in eastern Cameroun.

Map 296. *Apus pallidus* superspecies. The isolated Congo record of *A. niansae* (specimen in Philadelphia) needs further study. It would be better to compare the specimen with other swifts once again.

Map 325. *Coracias abyssinica* species-group. Recorded on the Ghana coast at Keta (1°E) and just inside the forest zone at Kumasi (6° 45′N, 1° 45′W).

Map 367. *Indicator minor* superspecies. The record at about 10° W, near the Liberian coast, should be *I. conirostris,* not *I. minor* (Rand 1951).

Map 373. *Prodotiscus regulus*. Recorded from Kolokopé, Togo, 7° 48′N, 1° 18′E (de Roo *et al.* 1971, *Rev. Zool.* Afr. 83 : 88).

Map 377. *Campethera nubica* superspecies. The range of *C. bennettii* should be extended to Rwanda, for which Schouteden (1966, *Doc. Zool.* 10: 70) gives several records.

Map 384. *Dendropicos poecilolaemus*. The record at about 2°N, 15°E is probably erroneous. This is based on a specimen collected by Haberer, one of a series labelled "Molundu" but all non-forest species and almost certainly not from 2° 02′N, 15° 13′E. This series includes *Francolinus bicalcaratus* (Map 125).

Map 388. *Dendropicos pyrrhogaster* superspecies. Old records of *D. pyrrhogaster* from Mount Cameroun (c. 4° 12′N, 9° 11′E) are substantiated by specimens in Berlin and Stockholm and must be considered valid.

Map 389. *Dendropicos elliotii*. The records from Western Zaire in Schouteden *Doc. Zool.* 1 (1961): 98; 3 (1962): 80 and 6 (1964): 109 have been omitted. The incorporation of these records results in a map as in Fig. 1.

Map 390. *Dendropicos goertae* superspecies. The range of *D. goertae* should be extended to Rwanda, for which Schouteden (1966, *Doc. Zool.* 10: 71) gives several records.

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Winter field notes and specimen weights of Cayman Island Birds

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We observed and collected birds in the Cayman Islands in November 1979, mainly for the purpose of obtaining skeletal material for identification of Pleistocene bird fossils known from the islands (Morgan 1977). We were on Grand Cayman 14–22 November, during which time we concentrated on resident birds in the limestone forests in the middle and eastern portions of the island, although we maintained a mist net in constant operation in the mangrove forest near our quarters at South Sound, on the southwest coast of the island. We were on Cayman Brac 22–26 November, where most of our work was in bluff forest in the middle of the island near Stake Bay.

The most recent list of the avifauna of the Cayman Islands is that of Johnston *et al.* (1971), to which Barlow (1978) added records of migrants from Grand Cayman. The ecology and physiography of the Cayman Islands with respect to their avifaunas has been treated in detail by Johnston (1975). Less ornithological work appears to have been done in the islands in winter; hence for completeness we have included at least some mention of each species we observed. Because of the nature of our work, the absence of certain species, such as coastal migrants, probably has little significance.

We have also taken this opportunity to include records made by the late Alexander Wetmore, who made 3 vacation trips to Grand Cayman in the 1970's. Although he did not collect specimens, he kept his usual meticulous field notes, which are now on file at the National Museum of Natural History,